How to Train Food Safety

September 2016



Course Content



- Training for School Nutrition Professionals
- USDA Regulations
- Food Safety Plan
- Training Techniques
- Review of Basic food Safety Principles (Train the Trainer)

Training for School Nutrition Professionals

No time for training!

ADE Trainings

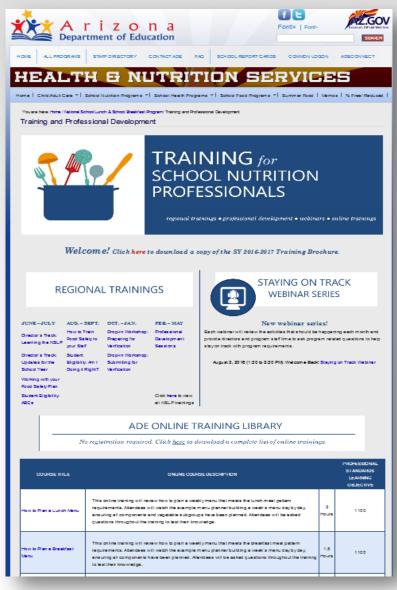


ADE offers a variety of training formats to meet the needs of all school nutrition professionals.

- Regional (in-person)
- Professional Development
- Online Trainings
- Staying on Track Webinars

ADE Training Website





Professional Standards



Professional Standards for school nutrition professionals is a key provision of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA). The Professional Standards for State and Local School Nutrition Programs Personnel rule, published March 2, 2015, requires a minimum amount of annual training hours for all school nutrition program directors, managers, and staff. Required training topic areas will vary according to position and job requirements. There are also minimum hiring standards for school nutrition program directors.

All The Information You Need



You are here: Home / National School Lunch & School Breakfast Program

National School Lunch & School Breakfast Program



Mission:

To safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children by establishing good eating habits and providing adequate food for the children.







Table 1: Summary of Required Minimum Training for School Nutrition Employees

The first year (July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016) training requirements are lower:

Director – 8 hours;

Manager – 6 hours;

All staff – 4 hours.

Job Category	Annual Requirements*
Directors	12 hours
Managers	10 hours
Staff	6 hours
Part-Time Staff (working less than 20 hours per week)	4 hours
Mid-year hires in all categories (January 1, or later)	One-half of training requirement for each job category



Learning Objectives



Operations – 2000	Food Production (2100)	
	Serving Food (2200)	
	Cashier and Point of Service (2300)	
	Purchasing/Procurement (2400)	
	Receiving and Storage (2500)	
	Food Safety and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) (2600)	



SCHOOL YEAR:

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

FULL-TIME STAFF TRAINING TRACKER FORM

6 Annual Required Training Hours

USDA PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM FULL-TIME STAFF TRAINING STANDARDS

All School Nutrition Full-Time Staff are subject to the new training requirements below. School Nutrition Full-Time Staff are the individuals that work more than 20 hours per week and are involved in the operation of the food service for a participating school but does not have managerial responsibilities, such as planning and supervision.

Complete this form annually and attach all supporting training documentation (i.e. titles, topics, dates, and hours, etc.) to document training compliance with the USDA Professional Standards Final Rule, effective July 1, 2015.

Name/Title:					
lire Date:					
lite:					
Supervisor Name/Title					
DENTIFY POSITI	ON DUTIES IN APPLICABLE A	REAS BELOW			
.000-NUTRITION	2000-OPERATIONS	3000-ADMI	NISTRATION	4000-COMMUNIC	ATIONS/MARKETING
Menu Planning	☐ Food Production	☐ Meal Benef	its	Communications a	nd Marketing
Nutrition Education	☐ Serving Food	© Program M	anagement	2	
General Nutrition	Cashler/Point of Service	☐ Financial M	anagement		
	Purchasing/Procurement	- Human Res	ources/Staff Training		
	☐ Receiving/Storage	☐ Facilities/E	quipment Planning		
	☐ Food Safety/HACCP				
EMPLOYEE TRAII	NING PLAN		1		
TRAINING HOURS TRAINING TITLE/HOURS			TRAINING DATE	TRAINING CODE	TRAINING AGENDA ATTACHED
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					0
Ontional) Additional 1	Fraining Opportunities and Evaluation	Control of	Marie Control		The state of the s

USDA Regulation



Ensure the delivery of safe foods to children in school meal programs by controlling hazards that may occur or be introduced into foods anywhere along the flow of food from receiving to service – USDA Guidance

Food Safety Requirements

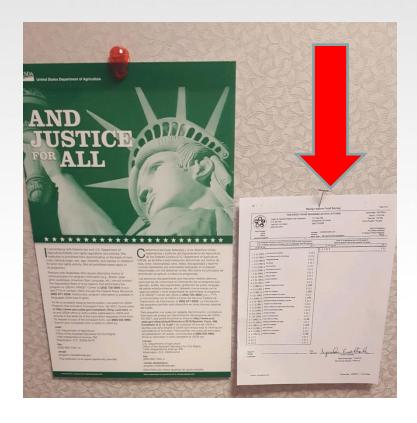


- 1. Two annual food safety inspections
- 2. Post most recent inspection
- 3. Report number of inspections
- Develop and implement food safety plan based on HACCP principles. Be sure to review/update as needed at least annually.

Food Safety Inspections

Request two inspections annually.

Post most recent inspection report in a publically visible location



Report Number of Inspections



	——————————————————————————————————————
Zip:	85210 - 1096
4. General Information	
Program Beginning Date:	August 12, 2015
Program Ending Date:	May 26, 2016
Weekly Days of Operation:	Sun Mon Tues
Classification of Site:	Regular School
Site Administration:	Site is a Legal Entity of the Spo
Type of Food Service:	Satellite Kitchen
Name of Caterer:	
Grades Served at Site:	UG HSt PK 4
How many Food Safety Inspections were conducted at this site during the previous program year?	More than 2
5. Site-Level Supporting Data for Site Elig	jibility
Free Lunches Served During 2013 - 2014	35424 *
Reduced-Price Lunches Served During 2013 - 2014	7957 *

Food Safety Plan



Food Safety Plan

Based On Process Approach to Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP)

Process 1, 2, and 3 Menu Items



Sponsor Name:



School/Facility:



Prototype for Arizona Schools



Instructions for use: The template was developed for schools to meet USDA requirements for participation in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program. It must be

Food Safety Plan Development



- 1.Develop description of site/equipment inventory
- 2. Categorize menu items as process 1,2,3
- 3.Identify critical control points, control measures and critical limits for items in each process
- 4. Adapt existing/develop SOPs for operation
- 5. Specify corrective action procedures
- 6. Specify record keeping procedures and monitoring documentation
- 7. Employee training program and documentation
- 8. Review and Revise plan

Site Specific

Plan must be available at each serving site and include:

Description

Type of Operation

Equipment

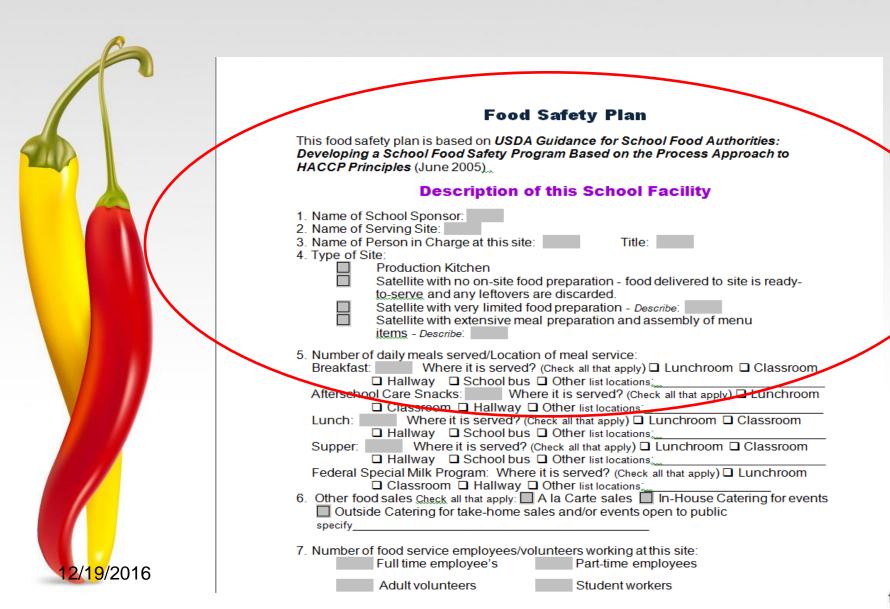
Programs Offered

Staffing

SOP's



Site Specific



Food Safety Plan Elements



Menu Items Categorized on Chart

- Composite list
- Designate TCS food with "*"
- Include breakfast, lunch and a la Carte menu items

Specify control measures that apply to TCS foods in the category



Chart: Menu Items Categorized According to Process 1, 2 or 3

Note: This chart must be comple	eted to list all menu and a la carte it	tems to meet USDA requirements
Process 1	Process 2	Process 3
(No Cook)	(Cook and Serve Same	(Complex Food
	Day)	Preparation)
	,,	
<u> </u>		
<u> </u>		

^{*} Time/Temperature Control for Safety Food (TCS) replaces Potentially Hazardous (PHF). TCS refers to a food that requires time as well as temperature control to limit pathogenic microorganism growth or toxin formation. See definitions of terms, Part 1-2, subpart 1-201 of the WI Food Code for what foods are included and not included.



Chart: Menu Items Categorized According to Process 1, 2 or 3

Note: This chart must be completed to list all menu and a la carte items to meet USDA requirements

Process 1	ocess 1 Process 2 P	
(No Cook)	(Cook and Serve Same Day)	(Complex Food Preparation)
Bread/Bakery Products	Canned/Fresh/Frozen Veg.	Pasta/rice
Milk/Dairy	Burger	Meat Sauce
Canned and Fresh Fruit	Chicken	
Fresh produce	Hot Ham	Turkey Gravy
	Pasta/rice	
	Meat Sauce	
	Turkey/Gravy	

Standard Operating Procedures



Standard Operating Procedures Index Note: The prototype Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) listed below were adapted for use in school agencies. Modifications should be made for each serving site based on school's procedures. The General/Specific to Process 1 SOPs apply to menu items categorized in Process 2 and Process 3, where applicable. The SOPs for menu items in the Process 2 category apply to menu items in the Process 3 category, where applicable. Check those that apply to the serving site Reference Number and Title General/Specific to Process 1, 2, 3 □#1 – Hand-washing □ #2 - Food Service Employee Health, Personal Cleanliness & Hygienic Practices.. Pages 16-18 □ #3 - No Bare Hand Contact When Handling Ready-to-Eat Foods/Glove Use . #4 - Non-Food Service Staff & Other Visitors in Food Service. #5 - Using and Calibrating Food Thermometers. □#6 - Facility and Equipment Maintenance □#7 – Approved Food Source. □#8 – Handling a Food Recall □#9 – Receiving Deliveries. □#10 - Storing Food □#11- Storing and Using Chemicals □#12 – Washing & and Handling Fresh Fruits and Veg #14 – Controlling Time and Temperatu □#15 – Preventing Cross-Contami Pages 38-39 Page 40 Page 41 Pages 42-44 Page 45 ..Page 47 Control for Safety Food (TCS) oked, Commercial Processed, Time/Temperature Control Foods (TCS) Page 48 Cooling Time/Temperature for Safety Food (TCS) .Pages 49-50 Reheating Time/Temperature Control for Safety Food (TCS) Leftovers/Items Prepared Prior Day. Clean Up of Vomit/Fecal Accidents. .Page 52 Specific to Other Programs Pages 53-54 After School Snack. Preparation of Foods with a Potential to Cause Allergic Reaction Pages 55-56.

.Pages 57-58

.Page 60-61

Page 62

- Breakfast in the Classroom.

- Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.. -Time as a Public Health Control......

Emergency Situations or Early School Closure.

SOP Resources



Institute of Child Nutrition

http://sop.nfsmi.org/

Iowa State University

http://www.extension.iastate.edu/foodsafety/SOP-restaurant#food

Monitoring Forms



http://www.azed.gov/health-nutrition/nslp/operate-nlsp

	Temperature Log for	Freezer//Refrigeration Unit
lonth	20	Unit Number

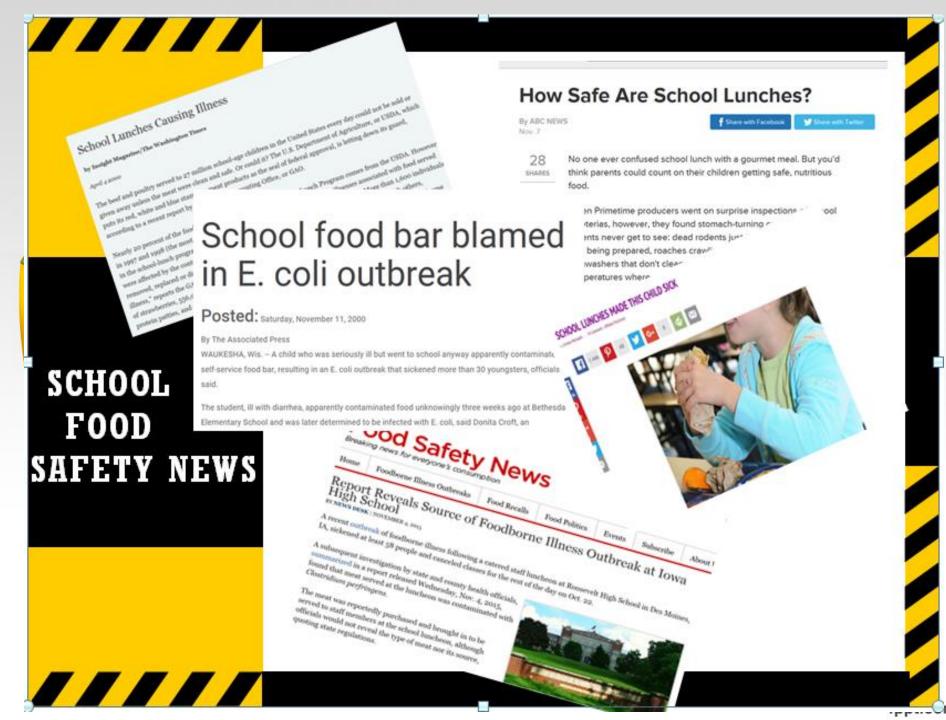
Instructions: Complete this daily log each month of operation to document cold/frozen storage temperatures are monitored in accordance with Food Code.

Date	Time	Temp. in °F.	Initials of person recording temp.	Corrective action taken when internal temperature does not register. (33° F. to 41° F. for cooler, below 0° F. for freezer)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

Why Continuing Training?



Not just because USDA requires it!



Why do we hear more about foodborn illness outbreaks and food safety issues more today than in the past?

- 1. History of food safety
- 2. U.S. Legislation
- 3. Scientific and social aspects
- 4. Social media

Learning



Learning is simple!

It is the process of moving information from out there to in here.

WRONG!!!



Learning is a tricky thing.



Motivate Employees to Learn



- Need to realize the benefit of training
- Retain what is relevant to their job
- No such thing as Dumb question
- Don't embarrass –provide positive feedback
- Create a work environment that encourages correct behaviors



Look here, stupid this is what you better do or else!

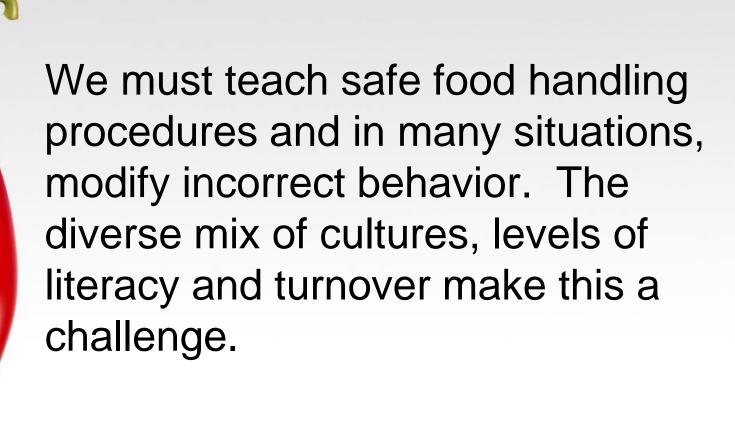


Here, let me show you how to do that.

Food employees are an oral culture

- Normal for them to interrupt and have multiple conversations at once
- Tell stories to aid in understanding
- Focus on big picture, not the details
- Encourage networking/ sharing
- Allow for two-way communication
- Communicate by setting example
- Use familiar words

Safe food handling procedures are learned behaviors



People Learn in Different Ways



- Listen/Oral learners
- See/Visual learners
- Touch/Hands on learners

The Stove Can Burn You!



- Listeners believed their mothers and never touched the stove
- Visual learners watched a sibling touch the stove and realized it is not a good idea
- Hands on touched the stove only once!

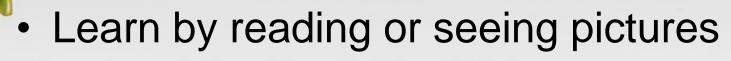
Oral Learners



- Learn by listening
- Tell stories that allow staff to "feel" the impact of behavior

 Need to feel comfortable with the individual they are learning from

Visual Learners



Draw pictures to help explain new concepts

Like illustrations and manuals



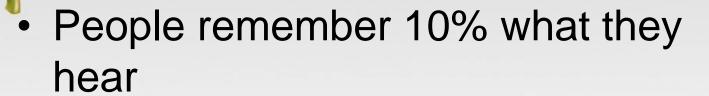
Hands on Learners



- Learn by touching and doing
- Physical activity is involved in learning
- Take things apart and put them back together



Blended Learning is Best



People remember 30% what they see

People remember 65 % what they hear and see

People remember 80% what they do

Training Assessment



- What are your training goals?
- Who is being trained?
- How much time do you have to train?
- What are your resources?

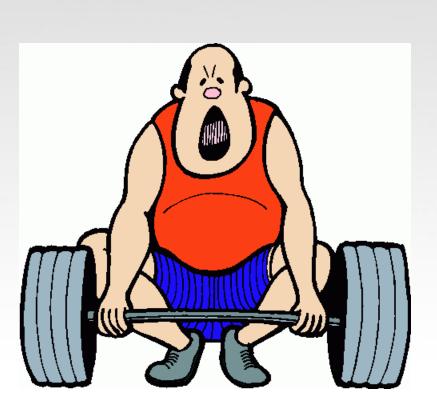
Aim for the Ah Ha Moment





Training Techniques



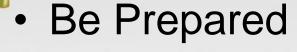


Training Methods



- Classroom
- One on One
- Games
- Story Telling
- Role Play
- Hands On
- Computer Based
- E-Learning
- Quizzes
- Small Groups
- Mentoring
- Case Study

Training Hints



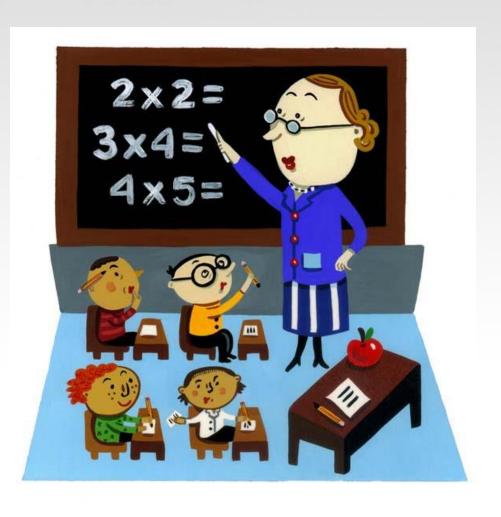
Have Fun

 Use open ended questions – how and what

 Avoid: you must, you better, you need, you are wrong

Classroom





One on One











Story Telling





Role Play





Hands On



On Line





TRAINING for SCHOOL NUTRITION PROFESSIONALS

regional trainings • professional development • webinars • online trainings



Small Groups





Case Study







You work in the school cafeteria. You are normally very energetic, but you are feeling under the

weather as you get lunch prepared for the day. You begin to rummage through the fridge searching for something to prepare, when "AAAHHH – CHOOO!" You manage to cover your nose with your hand to prevent sneezing on the food in the fridge. You spot some ground beef. You're not sure when the manager took it out of the freezer – there's no expiry date on it – maybe a couple of days ago? Hmmm . . . or was it at the end of last week? You examine it. Looks fine, smells OK. So you decide to use it. You take it out of the dripping plastic and use it to prepare lunch.

What are your food safety errors?	What should you have done instead?

Tests





Pop Quiz



- 1) Hands should be washed with water and soap for at least:
 - a. 5 seconds
 - b. 15 seconds
 - c. 20 seconds
- 2) Food should not be left at room temperature for more than:
 - a. 2 hours
 - b. 3 hours
 - c. 4 hours
- 3) The temperature of your walk in cooler should be:
 - a. 39 degrees F
 - b. 41 degrees For higher
 - c. 41 degrees Forlower
- 4) The best way to dry your hands after washing is?
 - a. Give them a shake
 - b. Use a clean cotton towel
 - c. Use a paper towel
- 5) The only way to be sure foods are cooked long enough to kill harmful bacteria is to:
 - a. Checkthe Color of Food
 - b. Use a timer
 - c. Use a thermometer
- +
- Food contaminated with bacteria would:
- a. Smell
- b. Be slimy and change color
- c. Look and taste normal

Mentor/Role Model





Review of Basic Food Safety





How Food Handlers Can Contaminate Food



Actions that can contaminate food:

- A Scratching the scalp
- B. Running fingers through hair
- C. Wiping or touching the nose
- D. Rubbing an ear
- E. Touching a pimple or infected wound
- F. Wearing a dirty uniform
- G.Coughing or sneezing into the hand
- H. Spitting in the operation





Hands and Food Safety







HAND WASHING EXPERIMENT

Download PDF

The purpose of this activity is to identify the best and most effective way to wash your hands and remove bacteria.

Materials:

- · Cooking oil*
- · Ground Cinnamon
- Measuring spoons
- · Hand washing sink

Directions:

- · Ask for 3 student volunteers
- Each of the 3 students should rub 1 tablespoon of oil over their hands until completely coated. (Keep in mind that the oil can stain clothes so take proper precautions to protect clothing)
- Sprinkle 1 teaspoon of cinnamon (this represents bacteria) on their hands and rub to coat until the "bacteria" is even all over their hands.
- Each of the 3 students must wash their hands while their classmates observe the results. (They should not dry their hands until their classmates have a chance to observe all 3 students)
 - o 1st student: Wash their hands with cold water only
 - 2nd student: Wash their hands with warm water only
 - o 3rd student: Wash their hands with warm water and soap
- Discuss the outcome with your students
 - Which washing method removed the least amount of "bacteria"?
 - Which washing method removed the most "bacteria"?
 - Which washing method is the best way to wash your hands?
 - Why is it important to use warm water and soap?

Farm To Fork



Foodborne illness can occur at any point in the flow of food.









Receiving



- Check back of truck
- Check products
 - Damaged cases or cans
 - Ice crystals or water spots
 - Product temperatures
 - Product expiration dates

Storage



- Chemical Storage
- Dry Storage
- Storage order
- Label and Date Mark

Thawing





fppt.com

Cooking



	12.500
Fruits and vegetables cooked for hot holding	135°F
Beef and pork roasts, beef steaks, veal, lamb, and commercially-raised game animals	145°F
Eggs cooked for immediate service	145°F
Fish and foods containing fish	145°F
Pork, including ham and bacon	145°F
Ratites and injected meats	155°F
Eggs cooked for later service	155°F
Ground or flaked meats, including hamburger, ground pork, flaked fish, ground game animals, or sausage	155°F
Poultry and poultry products, including stuffing, stuffed meats, casseroles, and dishes combining raw and cooked foods	165°F
Stuffed fish	165°F

Temperatures/Thermometers





Record Keeping



Temperature Log for Freezer//Refrigeration Unit					
Month	20	Unit Number			
	s: Complete this daily log each mor	nth of operation to document cold/frozen storage Food Code			

Date	Time	Temp. in °F.	Initials of person recording temp.	Corrective action taken when internal temperature does not register. (33° F. to 41° F. for cooler, below 0° F. for freezer)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				

Please Call ______ ASAP if temperatures are not registering as accurate.

Emergency and Disaster Plans







FDA/USDA Recalls



FDA/USDA Recalls

- Food and Drug Administration Recalls, Market Withdrawals, and Safety Alerts –
 Posted on this website are the most significant product actions of the last 60 days
 based on the extent and degree of health risk for products monitored by the Food
 and Drug Administration.

Match Game







"Sam & Ella's" Top 5!



- 1. Purchasing from unsafe sources
- 2. Undercooking food
- 3. Holding at wrong temperatures
- 4. Contaminated equipment
- 5. Poor personal hygiene

Did you Know?



Cutting boards used for raw meat have 200 times more bacteria than a toilet seat.

-Charles Gerba, PhD, University of Arizona

Did you Know?



When you crack an ordinary raw egg, Salmonella can spread 16 inches across the counter. It can live for 24 hours.

Did you Know?



- You can't see, taste or smell germs
- People usually get sick in 1 to 3 days, but it can take up to 6 weeks
- Some people think they have the flu



ready. set.

Where to Start?



- 1. Training hours
- 2. Training method
- 3. Job specific training
- 4. Agenda for training
- 5. Training topic/objective
- 6. List learning objectives
- 7. Attendance roster

The Agenda





2600 FOOD SAFETY AND HACCP TRAINING 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640

USDA organes periodic validation, at least annually, of the existing food safety plan to make necessary updates. Ongoing verification activities should being place to ensure that the plan is followed and to identify additional training needs. After review of food safety plan components, participants will use an evaluation checklist to assess the school's existing plan and learn what to look for when verifying that the plan is operational. We will take a look at common food safety violations and discuss how to prevent them along with an interactive review of loasic food safety concepts.

8:30am-9:00 am	Registration
9:00am	Introduction
9:30am	Food Code Basic Food Safety Principles Food Safety Inspections USDA Food Safety Requirements for Schools
11:30am-12:30pm	LUNCH BREAK
12:30pm	Review and Q & A
12:45pm	Food Safety Plan Standard Operating Procedures Annual Review Food Safety Training Administrative Review
3:30pm-4:00pm	Questions; complete post assessment.

Title of Training

Learning Objectives/Codes

Training topic/objectives

Number of Training Hours

Resources



http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/teaching-the-food-system/

http://nfsmi.org/ResourceOverview.aspx?ID=256

http://www.extension.iastate.edu/foodsafety/

http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/Food-Safe-Schools-Action-Guide.pdf

Where to direct questions?



Julie Shelton, CDM, CFPP, RS, SNS School Nutrition Specialist Environmental Health Specialist

Thank you



We appreciate what you do
to help keep
the children in Arizona
safe!



How to receive your Certificate of Completion



- $2. \quad Click \ on \ the \ tab \ labeled \ Completed.$
- 3. Click on Complete Survey under the event you completed.
- 4. The option to Print Certificate will appear after you complete the survey.
- 5. Print Certificate.

You will also receive an email to the email address used when registering for the event. This email will contain a link to the survey. You can click that link and log in to ADEConnect to access and complete the survey.

Questions? Contact _____

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal and, where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)
- Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442
- Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities and wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).
- Persons with disabilities who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail directly or by email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).
- **USDA** is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

or email atprogram.intake@usda.gov.